

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter has the intention to review some theories to support this study. Those theories are Sociolinguistics, language variation, language style, and public speaking. Those theories are discussed as follows:

2.1 Language Style

According to Holmes (2013), the term style refers to language variation which reflects changes in situational factors. The writer also mentions that style is often analyzed the levels of formality, it means that in communication, a speaker talk in different ways depends on the situation, different ways of speaking can involve different social meanings. The speaker has alternatives or choices from one different situation to another such as from formal situations and informal situations. Similarly, style may refer to some or all of the language habits shared by a group of people at one time, or over a while. In other hand, style is given a more restricted meaning when it is used in an evaluative sense, referring to the effectiveness of a mode of expression.

On the other hand, language style is part of diction related to individual judgment or characteristics and has high artistic value. The Language style is a way of expressing thoughts through the typical language of the user. The typical that can reflect the motivation and feelings of the people who use afterward can involve emotions well developed in terms of expressing logistics, creativity, inspiration, or motivation (Keraf, 2007). Besides that, in language style, a speaker speaks differently

with other people according to the situation and the context when they communicate based on (Rahman, 2016). Keraf (2007) conclude that the language style is a way to disclosure thoughts in a special language that shows the soul of the personality of the language user.

In connection with style as a symptom in language and literature, Hartoko and Rahmanto (2012) there are various opinions including:

1. Style is only an additional piece of jewelry
2. Style is only an integral part of a work which is the sole content and form
3. Linguistics, style can be traced as a deviation from a certain form of language use, and precisely because of this deviation the reader's attention is raised
4. Style as a variation, without the existence of a certain norm. variations can occur in both forms and contents, or only in expressions.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that language style is a typical way a person uses language to express the ideas and emotions, the people who use the language gives rise to certain connotations and aesthetic values. This makes language style varies from one to another and from one occasion to another.

2.1.1 Kinds of Language Style

Properly, a speaker cannot speak the same way all the time. The speaker uses different style when speaking to someone or to a group of people depending on the

social context or circumstances in which the conversation occur. Moreover, the speaker will use some kind of language style in expressing words in the form of opinion, idea, and feeling to the person talking with. The language style that uses can be formal or informal. It depends on the social status of the person or a group of people talking to.

Having discussed language style, it is important to know about kinds of language style. According to Yule (2017) there are two kinds of language styles as a social feature of language uses. The most basic distinction in speech style is between formal uses and informal uses. Each of those are explained as follows:

1. Informal Style

According to Yule (2017) informal style is when we pay less attention. He is sometimes described as “casual style”. Informal style is simply defined as a style that is used for the conversation in daily life, such as relaxed or casual situation that is appropriate to the conversation with the friends, the background information is freely inserted into casual conversation. In addition, informal style is the variety of language between friends in casual conversation, recreation, exercise, and so on.

According to Sheikha & Inkpen (2015) the main characteristics of informal style:

- a) It uses personal pronouns and the active voice.
- b) It uses short simple words and sentences.
- c) It uses Contractions (e.g., “won’t”).

- d) It uses many abbreviations (e.g., “TV”).
- e) It uses many phrasal verbs.
- f) The words that express rapport and familiarity are often used in speech, such as “brother”, “buddy”, and “man”.
- g) It uses a subjective style, expressing opinion and feelings.
- h) It uses vague expressions and colloquial (slang words are accepted in spoken not in written text (e.g., “wanna”= “want to”)).

2. Formal Style

Formal style is defined as the style of language that is used for an important or serious situation. According to Yule (2010) formal style is when we pay more careful attention to how we are speaking. Formal style is also used in addressing audiences, usually audiences too large to permit effectively interchange between speakers and hearers, such in typical university classroom lectures in often carried out in deliberative style. This style, moreover it is used on special occasions that call for dignity and seriousness. It does not use constructions and it strives for absolute grammatical accuracy. The use of formal style is based on or done according to correct or accepted rules. Furthermore, this style is also used in textbooks, official meetings, and official correspondences.

According to Sheikha & Inkpen (2015) the main characteristics of formal style:

- a) It uses impersonal pronouns and often the passive voice.
- b) It uses complex words and sentence.

- c) It does not use contractions.
- d) It does not use many abbreviations.
- e) It uses appropriate and clear expression, business, and technical vocabulary.
- f) It uses politeness words and formulas such as “Please”, “Sir”.
- g) It uses an objective style, using fact and references to support an argument.
- h) It does not use vague expressions and slang words.

The examples of formal language style from the respective characteristics are shown below:

Phrasal Verbs

Hang out, Give up, Look for

Informal: The patient **got over** his illness.

Formal: The patient **recovered** from his illness.

Colloquialism

Wanna, Gonna, Y'all

Informal: I **wanna** talk to you

Formal: I **want to** talk to you

Parallel list

About, Anybody,

Informal: I **buy** some cars

Formal: I **purchase** some cars

Abbreviations

CV, Etc, R.I.P

Informal: she's watching **TV**.

Formal: She is watching **Television**.

2.2 Public Speaking

Public speaking refers to the communication practice of a speaker sharing ideas with an audience primarily through speech (Slagell, 2009). Furthermore, Endahati (2016) states that public speaking is techniques to communicate a message or idea in front of people to make the audience understand the information or alter someone's view or opinion. Public speaking is the process of communicating information to an audience. Public speaking involves talking in front of a group of people, usually with some preparation. It can be in front of people that the speaker knows or just a crowd of strangers. Unlike a presentation there normally is not a lot of opportunity for interaction between the audiences and the speaker. It is usually done before a large audience, like in school, the workplace and even in personal lives.

The benefits of knowing how to communicate to an audience include sharpening critical thinking and verbal or nonverbal communication skills. Encouraging public speaking means being ready to convey a message to people with different backgrounds. A public speaker must be able to perform various tasks at once, a speaker must be able to convey information, entertain, and convince the audience. A public speaker must have the basic capital of confidence. without the confidence of a

public speaker will not be able to convince others to believe. The point is good public speaking with keywords is success.

According to Nikitina (2011) public speaking is a process, an act and an acting art of making a speech before an audience. Broadly, public speaking includes all speaking activities (oral communication) in front of the crowd, including in meetings, hosting events (being MC), presentations, discussions, briefings, or teaching in class. Based on Steele (2010) attains that public speaking is the process of speaking to a few or many people with the purpose of inform, motivating, persuading, educating or entertaining the listeners.

Public Speaking is a valuable asset and investment that must be owned by all people from various professions. Public speaking is not merely owned by only presenters, politicians, company leaders, or public relations officers, but a research expert must also have the ability to speak publicly because it must be presented by a public speaker to the public to know the results well and clear. According to Lucas (2008) public speaking is a way of making your ideas public of sharing them with other people and influencing other people. In addition, public speaking is one of the important places in communication because it will develop the ability to make clearly express the idea and thoughts in front of other people. The researcher concludes that public speaking is a technique to communicate or have a conversation with a group of people in purpose to transfer ideas or information, persuade, influence, motivate, educate and entertain the listeners. besides, public speaking is not only about ability to

speak in public. It is an art of voice that empowers others and to create something better as changemakers.

A good public speaker can communicate the message conveyed to his listeners in a clear and good audience. Someone who can act as a public speaker is someone who knows the techniques of public speaking well. The Public Speaking process includes preparation and delivery. At the stage of delivery also divided into three, namely opening, discussion, and closing. Public speakers should have speaking ability to speak well because public speaking emphasizes not only the ability to speak but also the ability to communicate ideas.

2.3 International Language Forum(ILF)

ILF is an organization or student unit activity for students of any department at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang who are interested in English language practice. ILF stands for International Language Forum (ILF) which is known as the most active organization at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang. Meanwhile, International Language Forum (ILF) has various activities such as debates and public speaking, sharing culture, national debate competition (EF), rector cup and so on. ILF is also active in participating in regional, national and international debate competitions to stimulate the enthusiasm of members in developing their reasoning abilities. In several competitions that were followed, it was not uncommon for ILF to be able to get a very proud position and even win it

ILF (International Language Forum) is an organization or student unit activity at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang in the field of reasoning that focuses on

the development of foreign languages, especially English. This organization was established on May 2, 2001 after previously named as SEF (Student English Forum). The purpose of this organization is to improve student skill in the UMM campus environment in the field of language development. (ilf.umm.ac.id)

There are some activities in this organization, first NEO (Newbie Early Orientation) called for orientating all new members of ILF. This activity aims to know about the characteristic of every members, management board, and last members. On the other hand, to introduce more about ILF started from vision, mission, program, regulation and art parties. Second, English Fiesta is another activity from ILF-UMM, this activity focuses on debate members. The theme for English Fiesta is One Step One Rhythm for Indonesia. The last is Rector Cup which is the biggest campus event at University of Muhammadiyah Malang present many competitions. Some competition, sport cup until science Olympic will be held in this competition season. For sure, as an Organization that grounded on the student, ILF will have a responsibility not only to hold debate competition and speech but also to enrich the Language.

